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Security Council

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Letter dated 7 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the matters covered by resolution 1373 (2001).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its attachment to be circulated as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Jeremy Greenstock
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-22966 (E) 090402

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Annex

Letter dated 21 December 2001 from the Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I am pleased to submit to the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee a report on OSCE positions and activities with regard to resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure). From the time of establishment of the OSCE (then CSCE), the organization has recognized the problem of terrorism and has paid increasing attention to it. These efforts cumulated at the Ninth Meeting of the Ministerial Council, held from 3 to 4 December 2001, at which a decision and a comprehensive plan of action for combating terrorism were adopted (see appendix).

As part of this Plan of Action, I was instructed to provide this report: "The Secretary General will, by 27 December 2001, report to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee on action on combating terrorism taken by the OSCE ...". Attached you will find the report, structured according to the format and guidance developed by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (SCA/20/01(6)).

I am also happy to inform the Committee that from 13 to 14 December the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening the Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism took place and adopted a Declaration, as well as a Programme of Action (attached). This conference, convened at the invitation of Kyrgyzstan, was jointly organized by the OSCE and UN ODCCP. Over 300 participants attended, representing 54 States, including some non-OSCE countries, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations and institutions. The success of this conference highlighted once more the importance of a concerted multifaceted and comprehensive effort in countering terrorism.

I would like to request that the report be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jan Kubis

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Enclosure

OSCE

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretary General **Vienna, 19 December 2001**

Report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee with regard to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001)

As requested, the report has been formatted so that responses correspond to the relevant paragraph or subparagraph of resolution 1373 (2001). The excerpts are selected from OSCE official documents, see below, and key words are indicated in bold.

SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

Charter of Paris For A New Europe (1990)
CSCE Helsinki Document (1992)
Budapest Summit Declaration (1994)
Lisbon Summit Declaration (1996)
Istanbul summit declaration (1999)
Charter for European Security (Istanbul, 1999)

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting (11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983)
Decision on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century: A New Concept for a New Century (Budapest, 1995)
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (Bucharest, 2001)

OSCE FOLLOW-UP CONFERENCES

Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986 (Vienna, 4 November 1986 to 19 January 1989)

OSCE CONFERENCES

Document of the Stockholm Conference on CSBMs and Disarmament in Europe Convened in Accordance with the Relevant Provisions of the Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting of the CSCE (17 January 1984 to 19 September 1986)
Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia 13-14 December 2001 - Programme of Action

FORUM FOR SECURITY CO-OPERATION

FSC.DEC/4/98, 8 July 1998, Annex
FSC.DOC/1/00, OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

Vienna Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, (July 1994)
Copenhagen Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (July 1998)

Operative Paragraph 1

Sub-paragraph (1a)

Charter For European Security (Istanbul, 1999)

I. OUR COMMON CHALLENGES
(...)
4. **International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. Whatever its motives, terrorism in all its form and manifestations is unacceptable. We will enhance our efforts to prevent the preparation and financing of any act of terrorism on our territories and deny terrorists safe havens. The excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons represent a threat to peace and security. We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges.**
(...)

Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting
(11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983)
Principles

The participating States confirm that they will refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State. Accordingly, they will refrain, inter alia, from financing, encouraging, fomenting or tolerating any such activities.

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

The 55 participating States of the OSCE stand united against terrorism, a scourge of our times.

The OSCE participating States resolutely condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that were committed against the United States on 11 September 2001. They represented an attack on the whole of the international community, and on people of every faith and culture. These heinous deeds, as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom, are a threat to international and regional peace, security and stability. There must be no safe haven for those perpetrating, financing, harbouring or otherwise supporting those responsible for such criminal acts. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification.

7. Participating States: Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.

Bishkek International Conference
Programme of Action
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5. *To work* **toward rapid ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments**, including the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and consider implementing the standards of financial accountability and transparency embodied in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing; to take immediate steps in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to block the assets of individuals and entities linked to terrorist financing;

III. Additional Needs

Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia, pleaded that special efforts should be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

2. *To encourage* **sustainable economic development** by, *inter alia*, fostering co-operation between national banks in the region as well as within international banking structures, in order to support on the one hand, economic processes, including the attraction of foreign investment, and, on the other hand, to enhance their capacity to control money laundering and to suppress the financing of terrorism;

Sub-paragraph (1 c)

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

24. **Suppressing the financing of terrorism.** Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

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4. *To adopt* **national anti-money laundering legislation and create corresponding structures**, e.g. Financial Intelligence Units, which can be employed to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, as well as other relevant crimes. In this connection, the participants drew the attention of the international community to the importance of providing assistance, upon request, to States in developing relevant national legislative and administrative tools;

Operative Paragraph 2

Sub-paragraph (2a)

Charter For European Security (Istanbul, 1999)

I. OUR COMMON CHALLENGES

(...)

4. International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. Whatever its motives, terrorism in all its form and manifestations is unacceptable. We will enhance our efforts to prevent the preparation and financing of any act of terrorism on our territories and deny terrorists safe havens. The excessive and destabilizing accumulation and **uncontrolled spread of small arms** and light weapons represent a threat to peace and security. We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges.

(...)

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

(...)

SECTION III: COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN ALL ITS ASPECTS: COMMON EXPORT CRITERIA AND EXPORT CONTROLS

A2 (b) Each participating State will avoid issuing licences for exports where it deems that there is a clear risk that the small arms in question might:

(...)

(ix) Support or encourage terrorism;"

(...)

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the **Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons** (SALW).

21. Secretariat: Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and **small arms and light weapons,** in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

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8. *To prevent* the destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread and illicit trafficking of **small arms and light weapons** (SALW). In this context, the experiences from the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as from a series of national training workshops in all five OSCE participating States of Central Asia on combating trafficking and the stockpile management of SALW, should be taken into account. In addition, states are encouraged to actively participate in the regional seminar to be held in the spring of 2002 in Almaty. Moreover, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is encouraged to develop further activities in the implementation of the aforementioned OSCE document;

Sub-paragraph (2b)

Vienna Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (July 1994)

60. Condemning terrorism in all forms and urging **international co-operation** to combat such terrorism and to bring about peaceful solutions to problems of minorities of all countries;

Decision on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-First Century: A New Concept for a New Century (Budapest, 1995)

ANNEX

The Chairman-in-Office will organize the work in the following areas. These areas are indicative only and set no priorities:

- conflict prevention, including **early warning** and preventive diplomacy
- crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation
- OSCE peacekeeping
- arms control, including confidence-building
- **enhanced co-operation** in preventing and combating terrorism

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

SECTION V: **EARLY WARNING**, CONFLICT PREVENTION, CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND POST-CONFLICT REHABILITATION
(...)
1. The problem of small arms should be an integral part of the OSCE's wider efforts in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. The destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms are elements which can impede conflict prevention, exacerbate conflicts and, where peaceful settlements have been attained, impede both peace-building and social and economic development. In some cases, it may contribute to a breakdown in order, fuel terrorism and criminal violence or lead to a resumption of conflict. This section sets out the norms, principles and measures which the participating States agree to follow. (...)

CSCE Helsinki Document (1992)

The CSCE and the management of change

26. We restate our unreserved condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. We are determined to enhance our co-operation to eliminate this threat to security, democracy and human rights. To this end, we will take measures to prevent in our territories criminal activities that support acts of terrorism in other States. We will

encourage exchange of information concerning terrorist activities. We will seek further effective avenues for co-operation as appropriate. We will also take the necessary steps at a national level to fulfil our international obligations in this field.

Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986
(Vienna, 4 November 1986 to 19 January 1989)

The participating States also expressed concern about the spread of terrorism and condemned it unreservedly.

(10.2) - to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation among themselves in order to prevent and combat terrorism as well as to increase efficiency in existing co-operation at the bilateral level or in the framework of groups of States including, as appropriate, through the **exchange of information;**

Copenhagen Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (July 1998)

51.3 Consider a role for the OSCE with regard to new threats to security, such as: international crime, terrorism, extremism, local conflicts, environmental disasters and nuclear risks, to develop appropriate Confidence and Security Building Measures and **co-operate closely with other organizations** in these areas;

FSC.DEC/4/98, 8 July 1998
Annex

Information exchange on the Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security

Participating States will supply relevant information (including documents where appropriate) on the following items:

1. Appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism, in particular participation in international agreements to that end.

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

2. In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in **early warning**, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nation conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia* Section V on **early warning,** conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

11. **Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism**: Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will **provide early warning** of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

14. **Preventing violent conflict and promoting peaceful settlement of disputes**: Drawing on all its capacities, the OSCE will continue and intensify work aimed at **early warning** and appropriate response, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; will strengthen its ability to settle conflicts; will increase efforts to find lasting solutions to unresolved conflicts, including through promotion of the rule of law and crime prevention in such conflict zones through increased co-operation with the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations; and will further develop its rapid deployment capability (REACT) in crisis situations.

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek co-operation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to **promote exchange of information** and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

20. Permanent Council: Will consider arranging **regular meetings** of law enforcement officials of participating States and, where applicable, of OSCE experts with relevant experience in the field to exchange best practices and ways of improving co-operation.

28. Participating States/Secretariat: Will strengthen co-operation and **information exchanges,** both formally and informally, with other relevant groups, organizations, and institutions involved in combating terrorism. Will strengthen co-operation with the European Union on analysis and **early warning** and reinforce synergy with the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and the Central European Initiative in areas relevant to combating terrorism. Will promote dialogue within the OSCE area on issues relating to new threats and challenges. Will broaden dialogue with partners outside the OSCE area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and Partners for Co-operation in Asia, the Shanghai Co-operation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence- Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union, and those States bordering on the OSCE area to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application within the OSCE area.

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2. *To enhance* **national interagency co-operation** between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including drug trafficking, by an exchange of operational information between such agencies and law enforcement authorities charged with combating terrorism;

3. *To foster* **regional and international co-operation** between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including the trafficking of arms and illicit drugs, e.g. in the form of the establishment of channels of communication between relevant agencies; to suggest to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider convening in Vienna a special expert meeting, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement bodies, arranged by the OSCE while inviting the UN as a co-organiser;

III. Additional Needs
Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia, pleaded that special efforts should be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

3. *To undertake* **joint training and operational activities** in various areas, including training of specialists and considering the provision of appropriate equipment and technologies; and

4. *To **strengthen*** **the capacity** of governmental institutions to combat terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs.

Sub-paragraph (2c)

Charter For European Security (Istanbul, 1999)
OUR COMMON CHALLENGES
(...)
4. International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. Whatever its motives, terrorism in all its form and manifestations is unacceptable. We will enhance our efforts to prevent the preparation and financing of any act of terrorism on our territories and deny terrorists **safe havens**. The excessive and destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons represent a threat to peace and security. We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges.

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The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

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The OSCE participating States resolutely condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that were committed against the United States on 11 September 2001. They represented an attack on the whole of the international community, and on people of every faith and culture. These heinous deeds, as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom, are a threat to international and regional peace, security and stability. There must be no **safe haven** for those perpetrating, financing, harbouring

or otherwise supporting those responsible for such criminal acts. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification.

Sub-paragraph (2d)

Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting
(11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983)

(...) Concern was also expressed as to the spread of terrorism.

Principles
(...)
The participating States condemn terrorism, including terrorism in international relations, as endangering or taking innocent human lives or otherwise jeopardizing human rights and fundamental freedoms and emphasize the necessity to take resolute measures to combat it. They express their determination to take effective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, both at the national level and through international co-operation including appropriate bilateral and multilateral agreements, and accordingly to broaden and reinforce mutual co-operation to combat such acts. They agree to do so in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and the Helsinki Final Act.

In the context of the combat against acts of terrorism, they will take all appropriate measures in preventing their **respective territories** from being used for the preparation, organization or commission of terrorist activities, including those directed against other participating States and their citizens. This also includes measures to prohibit on their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of terrorism.

Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986
(Vienna, 4 November 1986 to 19 January 1989)

The participating States also expressed concern about the spread of terrorism and condemned it unreservedly.

(10.3) - to **prevent on their territories** illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of terrorism or subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State;

Document of the Stockholm Conference on CSBMs and Disarmament in Europe Convened in Accordance with the Relevant Provisions of the Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting of the CSCE
(17 January 1984 to 19 September 1986)

REFRAINING FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE

25) They emphasize the necessity to take resolute measures to prevent and to combat terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. They express their determination to take effective measures, both at the national level and through international co-operation, for the prevention and suppression of all acts of terrorism. They will take all appropriate measures in preventing their **respective territories** from being used for the preparation, organization or commission of terrorist activities. This also includes measures to prohibit on their territories illegal activities, including subversive activities, of persons, groups and organizations that instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of terrorism, including those directed against other States and their citizens.

CSCE Helsinki Document (1992)

The CSCE and the management of change

26. We restate our unreserved condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. We are determined to enhance our co-operation to eliminate this threat to security, democracy and human rights. To this end, we will take measures to prevent in our territories criminal activities that support acts of terrorism in other States. We will encourage exchange of information concerning terrorist activities. We will seek further effective avenues for co-operation as appropriate. We will also take the necessary steps at a national level to fulfil our international obligations in this field.

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

Sub-paragraph (2e)

Budapest Summit Declaration (1994)
Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security
Preamble

6. The participating States will not support terrorist acts in any way and will take appropriate measures to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms. They will co-operate fully in combating the threat of terrorist activities through implementation of international instruments and commitments they agree upon in this respect. They will, in particular, take steps to fulfil the requirements of international agreements by which they are bound to prosecute or extradite terrorists.

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

Sub-paragraph (2g)

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

(...)

SECTION III: COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN ALL ITS ASPECTS: COMMON EXPORT CRITERIA AND EXPORT CONTROLS

A2 (b) Each participating State will avoid issuing licences for exports where it deems that there is a clear risk that the small arms in question might:

(...)

(ix) Support or encourage terrorism;"

(...)

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
Decision No. 1 Combating Terrorism
The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism

2. In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.

7. Participating States: Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.

21. Secretariat: Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

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III. Additional Needs
Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia, pleaded that special efforts should be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

1. *To strengthen* the capacities of Central Asian states to control their borders and to prevent border crossing by terrorist and organised crime groups, by taking into account the situation in Afghanistan with specific regard to illicit drugs, without impeding the normal flow of trade and free movement of people;

Operative Paragraph 3

Sub-paragraph (3a)

Lisbon Summit Declaration (1996)

2. We face serious challenges, but we face them together. They concern the security and sovereignty of States as well as the stability of our societies. Human rights are not fully respected in all OSCE States. Ethnic tension, aggressive nationalism, violations of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, as well as serious difficulties of economic transition, can threaten stability and may also spread to other States. Terrorism, organized crime, drug and **arms trafficking**, uncontrolled migration and environmental damage are of increasing concern to the entire OSCE community

Istanbul Summit Declaration (1999)

14. We share the concerns expressed by the participating States in Central Asia regarding international terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug and **arms trafficking**. We agree that national, regional and joint action by the international community is necessary to cope with these threats, including those stemming from areas neighbouring the OSCE participating States. We further recognize the importance of addressing economic and environmental risks in the region, such as issues related to water resources, energy and erosion. We are convinced that strengthening regional co-operation will promote stability and security in Central Asia, and we welcome the active approach taken by the Chairman-in-Office to this effect.

Charter For European Security (Istanbul, 1999)

OUR COMMON CHALLENGES
(...)
4. International terrorism, violent extremism, organized crime and drug trafficking represent growing challenges to security. Whatever its motives, terrorism in all its form and manifestations is unacceptable. We will enhance our efforts to prevent the preparation and financing of any act of terrorism on our territories and deny terrorists safe havens. The excessive and destabilizing accumulation and **uncontrolled spread of small arms and light weapons** represent a threat to peace and security. We are committed to strengthening our protection against these new risks and challenges; strong democratic institutions and the rule of law are the foundation for this protection. We are also determined to co-operate more actively and closely with each other to meet these challenges.
(...)

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons
(...)
SECTION III: COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN ALL ITS ASPECTS: COMMON EXPORT CRITERIA AND EXPORT CONTROLS

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(...)
(ix) Support or encourage terrorism;"
(...)

Ministerial Council Bucharest 2001
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8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism **through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures** agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nation conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia* Section V on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

19. **Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime:** Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in **providing information** in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

21. Secretariat: Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and **small arms and light weapons**, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

26. **Preventing movement of terrorists**: Participating States: **Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.**

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3. *To foster* **regional and international co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including the trafficking of arms and illicit drugs, e.g. in the form of the establishment of channels of communication between relevant agencies; to suggest to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider convening in Vienna a special expert meeting, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement bodies, arranged by the OSCE while inviting the UN as a co-organiser;**

8. *To prevent* **the destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). In this context, the experiences from the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as from a series of national training workshops in all five OSCE participating States of Central Asia on combating trafficking and the stockpile management of SALW, should be taken into account. In addition, states are encouraged to actively participate in the regional seminar to be held in the spring of 2002 in Almaty. Moreover, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is encouraged to develop further activities in the implementation of the aforementioned OSCE document;**

Sub-paragraph (3b)

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2. **In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions; its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.**

7. Participating States: **Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.**

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9. *To prevent and to combat* terrorism by **increasing co-operation** in the fields of **human rights and fundamental freedoms** and by **strengthening the rule of law** and the building of democratic institutions, based in part, on the funding of relevant programmes of the UN as well as the OSCE;

10. *To enhance* the capacity of **the judiciary** to deal with all aspects of terrorism and related crime, including by the provision of relevant expertise and training so as further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary;

Sub-paragraph (3c)

Charter of Paris For a New Europe (1990)

We unreservedly condemn, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism and express our determination to work for its eradication both **bilaterally** and through **multilateral** co-operation. We will also join together in combating illicit trafficking in drugs.
Annex I

Concluding Document of the Madrid Meeting
(11 November 1980 to 9 September 1983)

(...) Concern was also expressed as to the spread of terrorism.

Principles
(...)
The participating States condemn terrorism, including terrorism in international relations, as endangering or taking innocent human lives or otherwise jeopardizing human rights and fundamental freedoms and emphasize the necessity to take resolute measures to combat it. They express their determination to take effective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, both at the national level and through international co-operation including appropriate **bilateral and multilateral agreements**, and accordingly to broaden and reinforce mutual co-operation to combat such acts. They agree to do so in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and the Helsinki Final Act.

Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986
(Vienna, 4 November 1986 to 19 January 1989)

The participating States also expressed concern about the spread of terrorism and condemned it unreservedly.

(9) They express their determination to work for the eradication of terrorism both **bilaterally and through multilateral co-operation**, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Final Act and the Madrid Concluding Document

(10.2) - to reinforce and develop **bilateral and multilateral co-operation** among themselves in order to prevent and combat terrorism as well as to increase efficiency in existing co-operation at the bilateral level or in the framework of groups of States including, as appropriate, through the exchange of information;

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The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop **bilateral and multilateral co-operation** within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE is determined to contribute to the fulfilment of international obligations as enshrined, *inter alia*, in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States pledge to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism as soon as possible. They call for a speedy finalization of negotiations for a Comprehensive United Nations Convention on International Terrorism.

Goal of the Action Plan

1. Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, in the OSCE area as elsewhere. The OSCE stands ready to make its contribution to the fight against terrorism in close co-operation with other organizations and fora. This contribution will be consistent with the Platform for Co-operative Security and will benefit from interaction between global and regional anti-terrorism efforts under the aegis of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States commit their political will, resources and practical means to the implementation of their obligations under existing international terrorism conventions and pledge themselves to intensify national, **bilateral and multilateral efforts** to combat terrorism.

16. **Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation**: Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

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6. *To have countries gather* **information on**, and **engage in the analysis of, criminal activities** carried out for the purposes of furthering terrorism, as well as collect and update relevant information on terrorism and related activities. Subject to bilateral or multilateral agreements, such information could also be shared with appropriate international bodies and other countries;

Sub-paragraph (3d)

Concluding Document of the Vienna Meeting 1986
(Vienna, 4 November 1986 to 19 January 1989)

The participating States also expressed concern about the spread of terrorism and condemned it unreservedly.

(10.6) - to consider becoming parties, if they have not yet done so, to the relevant **international conventions** relating to the suppression of acts of terrorism;

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The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE is determined to contribute to the fulfilment of international obligations as enshrined, *inter alia*, in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States pledge **to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols** related to terrorism as soon as possible. They call for a speedy finalization of negotiations for a Comprehensive United Nations Convention on International Terrorism.

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International legal obligations and political commitments

4. United Nations conventions and United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) constitute the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism. UNSCR 1269 (1999), 1368, 1373 and 1377 (2001), along with the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and protocols on anti-terrorism issues, provide the basis for this framework and include a number of specific elements of combating terrorism. In addition, a range of OSCE documents, including Summit declarations from Helsinki to Istanbul, spell out the OSCE's commitment to fight terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The **widest and most comprehensive participation** in and implementation of existing instruments and commitments to combat terrorism by the participating States must be pursued and ensured.

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts **to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002**, if possible, recognizing the important role that parliamentarians may play in ratification and other anti-terrorism legislative processes. States are encouraged to inform the Permanent Council of steps taken in this regard. Will participate constructively in the ongoing negotiations at the United Nations on a Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism and an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

6. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): Will, on formal request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on legislative drafting necessary for **the ratification of international instruments**, in close co-operation with other organizations, including the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through **full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE**. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nation conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia* Section V on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

16. **Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation**: Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the **implementation of international anti-terrorism** conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek co-operation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

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5. *To work* **toward rapid ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments**, including the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and consider implementing the standards of financial accountability and transparency embodied in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing; to take immediate steps in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to block the assets of individuals and entities linked to terrorist financing;

II: Measures to Combat and Prevent Terrorism
Taking into account the commitments of the OSCE participating States, as reflected in the Bucharest Plan of Action and in line with Section VII of the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, the following measures were identified:

1. *To request* OSCE and ODCCP to enhance **synergy and coordination** in providing necessary assistance. In this regard, initiatives of UN/ODCCP and OSCE/ODIHR, such as organizing regional and sub-regional workshops for the promotion of the ratification and **implementation of international conventions** are strongly encouraged. The crucial role of parliaments, in particular, in the ratification process, is also to be taken into account as is the role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in encouraging dialogue among parliamentarians;

III. Additional Needs
Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia,

pleaded that special efforts sho .d be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

5. *To consider* providing such financial and other assistance also with a view to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions.

Sub-paragraph (3e)

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4. United Nations conventions and United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) constitute the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism. UNSCR 1269 (1999), 1368, 1373 and 1377 (2001), along with the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and protocols on anti-terrorism issues, provide the basis for this framework and include a number of specific elements of combating terrorism. In addition, a range of OSCE documents, including Summit declarations from Helsinki to Istanbul, spell out the OSCE's commitment to fight terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The widest and most comprehensive participation in and implementation of existing instruments and commitments to combat terrorism by the participating States must be pursued and ensured.

24. **Suppressing the financing of terrorism.** Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

Sub-paragraph (3f)

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26. **Preventing movement of terrorists:** Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

Sub-paragraph (3g)

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19. **Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime:** Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit traffick:ng in drugs, money laundering and

illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

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Appendix

[redacted]

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Ministerial Council
Bucharest 2001

MC(9).DEC/1
4 December 2001

Original: ENGLISH

2nd day of the Ninth Meeting
MC(9) Journal No. 2, Agenda item 9

DECISION No. 1
COMBATING TERRORISM

The 55 participating States of the OSCE stand united against terrorism, a scourge of our times.

The OSCE participating States resolutely condemn the barbaric acts of terrorism that were committed against the United States on 11 September 2001. They represented an attack on the whole of the international community, and on people of every faith and culture. These heinous deeds, as well as other terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations, committed no matter when, where or by whom, are a threat to international and regional peace, security and stability. There must be no safe haven for those perpetrating, financing, harbouring or otherwise supporting those responsible for such criminal acts. Terrorism, whatever its motivation or origin, has no justification.

The OSCE participating States will not yield to terrorist threats, but will combat them by all means in accordance with their international commitments. This will require a long and sustained effort, but they take strength from their broad coalition, reaching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. They will defend freedom and protect their citizens against acts of terrorism, fully respecting international law and human rights. They firmly reject identification of terrorism with any nationality or religion and reconfirm the norms, principles and values of the OSCE.

The OSCE participating States pledge to reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation within the OSCE, with the United Nations and with other international and regional organizations, in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed. As a regional arrangement under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, the OSCE is determined to contribute to the fulfillment of international obligations as enshrined, *inter alia*, in United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), and will act in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States pledge to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism as soon as possible. They call for a speedy finalization of negotiations for a Comprehensive United Nations Convention on International Terrorism.

The OSCE participating States have come together in political solidarity to take joint action. They look forward to the substantive contribution that the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia, to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001, can render to global anti-terrorism efforts, and will support, also through technical assistance, the Central Asian partners, on their request, in countering external threats related to terrorism.

To that end, the OSCE Ministerial Council adopts The Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, annexed to this Decision.

MC(9).DEC/1
4 December 2001
Annex

THE BUCHAREST PLAN OF ACTION FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

I. Goal of the Action Plan

1. Terrorism is a threat to international peace and security, in the OSCE area as elsewhere. The OSCE stands ready to make its contribution to the fight against terrorism in close co-operation with other organizations and fora. This contribution will be consistent with the Platform for Co-operative Security and will benefit from interaction between global and regional anti-terrorism efforts under the aegis of the United Nations. The OSCE participating States commit their political will, resources and practical means to the implementation of their obligations under existing international terrorism conventions and pledge themselves to intensify national, bilateral and multilateral efforts to combat terrorism.

2. In contribution to the world-wide efforts to combat terrorism, the OSCE will seek to add value on the basis of the specifics of the Organization, its strengths and comparative advantages: its comprehensive security concept linking the politico-military, human and economic dimensions, its broad membership; its experience in the field; and its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict rehabilitation and building democratic institutions. In addition, many effective counter-terrorism measures fall into areas in which the OSCE is already active and proficient, such as police training and monitoring, legislative and judicial reform, and border monitoring.

3. The aim of the Action Plan is to establish a framework for comprehensive OSCE action to be taken by participating States and the Organization as a whole to combat terrorism, fully respecting international law, including the international law of human rights and other relevant norms of international law. The Action Plan seeks to expand existing activities that contribute to combating terrorism, facilitate interaction between States and, where appropriate, identify new instruments for action. The Action Plan, which recognizes that the fight against terrorism requires sustained efforts, will identify activities to be implemented immediately as well as over the medium and long term.

II. International legal obligations and political commitments

4. United Nations conventions and United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCR) constitute the global legal framework for the fight against terrorism. UNSCR 1269 (1999), 1368, 1373 and 1377 (2001), along with the 12 relevant United Nations conventions and protocols on anti-terrorism issues, provide the basis for this framework and include a number of specific elements of combating terrorism. In addition, a range of OSCE documents, including Summit declarations from Helsinki to Istanbul, spell out the OSCE's commitment to fight terrorism, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The widest and most comprehensive participation in and implementation of existing instruments and commitments to combat terrorism by the participating States must be pursued and ensured.

5. Participating States: Pledge themselves to apply efforts to become parties to all 12 United Nations conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, by 31 December, 2002, if

possible, recognizing the important role that parliamentarians may play in ratification and other anti-terrorism legislative processes. States are encouraged to inform the Permanent Council of steps taken in this regard. Will participate constructively in the ongoing negotiations at the United Nations on a Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism and an International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

6. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR): Will, on formal request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on legislative drafting necessary for the ratification of international instruments, in close co-operation with other organizations, including the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

7. Participating States: Will consider how the OSCE may draw upon best practices and lessons learned from other relevant groups, organizations, institutions and fora in areas such as police and judicial co-operation; prevention and suppression of the financing of terrorism; denial of other means of support; border controls including visa and document security; and access by law enforcement authorities to information.

8. The participating States will also use the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) to strengthen their efforts in combating terrorism through full and timely implementation of all relevant measures agreed by the OSCE. To this end they will enhance implementation of existing politico-military commitments and agreements, in particular the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security and the Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).

The FSC will examine the relevance of its other documents to the fight against terrorism, and will assess whether there is a need to develop additional norms and measures. The Security Dialogue may serve as a suitable basis for regular consultations on these issues within the FSC.

The participating States will submit responses to the Code of Conduct Questionnaire that provide further transparency on international, regional and national commitments in combating terrorism, especially relevant United Nation conventions and resolutions. The FSC will consider ways to fully implement the Document on SALW, *inter alia* Section V on early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation. The FSC will examine the possibility of enhancing transparency on national marking systems, exports and imports, and national stockpile management and security procedures, primarily by reviewing the information thus exchanged and developing best practice guides. The follow-up conference on the Code of Conduct and the SALW workshop, both of which will take place in 2002, could further enhance the application of these documents in combating terrorism.

III. Preventive action against terrorism in the OSCE area

9. No circumstance or cause can justify acts of terrorism. At the same time, there are various social, economic, political and other factors, including violent separatism and extremism, which engender conditions in which terrorist organizations are able to recruit and win support. The OSCE's comprehensive approach to security provides comparative

advantages in combating terrorism by identifying and addressing these factors through all relevant OSCE instruments and structures.

10. **Institution building, strengthening the rule of law and state authorities:** ODIHR: Will continue and increase efforts to promote and assist in building democratic institutions at the request of States, inter alia by helping to strengthen administrative capacity, local and central government and parliamentary structures, the judiciary, ombudsman institutions and civil society. Will facilitate exchanges of best practices and experience between participating States in this regard. Will continue to develop projects to solidify democratic institutions, civil society and good governance.

11. **Promoting human rights, tolerance and multi-culturalism:** Participating States/Permanent Council/ODIHR/High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will promote and enhance tolerance, co-existence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups as well as constructive co-operation among participating States in this regard. Will provide early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism and discrimination against these groups and, at the same time, promote their respect for the rule of law, democratic values and individual freedoms. Will work to ensure that persons belonging to national minorities have the right freely to express, preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.

12. Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will consider developing projects aimed at supporting tolerance towards people of other convictions and beliefs through the use of the media. Will promote measures aimed at preventing and fighting aggressive nationalism, racism, chauvinism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in the media. Will continue to encourage pluralistic debate and increased media attention to promoting tolerance of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity and will, in this context, promote broad public access to media as well as monitor hate speech.

13. **Addressing negative socio-economic factors:** Participating States/Secretariat: Will aim to identify economic and environmental issues that undermine security, such as poor governance; corruption; illegal economic activity; high unemployment; widespread poverty and large disparities; demographic factors; and unsustainable use of natural resources; and will seek to counter such factors with the assistance, on their request, of the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA), acting, among other things, as a catalyst for action and co-operation.

14. **Preventing violent conflict and promoting peaceful settlement of disputes:** Drawing on all its capacities, the OSCE will continue and intensify work aimed at early warning and appropriate response, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation; will strengthen its ability to settle conflicts; will increase efforts to find lasting solutions to unresolved conflicts, including through promotion of the rule of law and crime prevention in such conflict zones through increased co-operation with the United Nations, the European Union and other international organizations; and will further develop its rapid deployment capability (REACT) in crisis situations.

15. **Addressing the issue of protracted displacement:** Participating States/ODIHR/HCNM/Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will explore strengthened

OSCE potential for contributing to durable solutions, supporting and closely co-operating with other relevant organizations, primarily the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Will closely monitor situations of protracted displacement.

16. Strengthening national anti-terrorism legislation: Participating States: Will commit themselves to implementing all the obligations they have assumed under relevant conventions and protocols relating to terrorism as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its additional protocols, sharing information and methods in this regard and considering ways and means of co-operation in implementation at bilateral, OSCE-wide and sub-regional meetings.

17. OSCE Parliamentary Assembly: Will continue its efforts to promote dialogue among OSCE parliamentarians with a view to strengthening legislation essential in combating terrorism.

18. ODIHR: Will, on request by interested participating States and where appropriate, offer technical assistance/advice on the implementation of international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols as well as on the compliance of this legislation with international standards, in accordance with Permanent Council decisions, and will seek co-operation with other organizations, especially the UNODCCP, to this end. Will consider facilitating contacts between national experts to promote exchange of information and best practices on counter-terrorism legislation.

19. Supporting law enforcement and fighting organized crime: Participating States: Noting the close connection between terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs, money laundering and illicit arms trafficking, will take the necessary steps to prevent in their territory illegal activities of persons, groups or organizations that instigate, finance, organize, facilitate or engage in perpetration of acts of terrorism or other illegal activities directed at the violent overthrow of the political regime of another participating State. Will afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in providing information in connection with criminal investigations or criminal extradition proceedings relating to terrorist acts, in accordance with their domestic law and international obligations.

20. Permanent Council: Will consider arranging regular meetings of law enforcement officials of participating States and, where applicable, of OSCE experts with relevant experience in the field to exchange best practices and ways of improving co-operation.

21. Secretariat: Will assist participating States, on their request, through measures to combat trafficking in human beings, drugs and small arms and light weapons, in accordance with relevant Permanent Council decisions, and will undertake efforts to assist in facilitating increased border monitoring, where appropriate. Will further assist participating States, on the request and with their agreement, through provision of advice and assistance on restructuring and/or reconstruction of police services; monitoring and training of existing police services, including human rights training; and capacity building, including support for integrated or multi-ethnic police services. Will, to this end, reinforce its existing police-related activities in conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

22. ODIHR: Will provide continued advice to participating States, at their request, on strengthening domestic legal frameworks and institutions that uphold the rule of law, such as

law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and the prosecuting authorities, bar associations and defence attorneys. Will expand its efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to support victims of trafficking. Will, where appropriate, support prison reform and improvements in criminal procedure.

23. Representative on Freedom of the Media: Will co-operate in supporting, on request, the drafting of legislation on the prevention of the abuse of information technology for terrorist purposes, ensuring that such laws are consistent with commitments regarding freedom of expression and the free flow of information.

24. Suppressing the financing of terrorism. Participating States: Will, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and UNSCR 1373 (2001), take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets also bearing in mind UNSCR 1267 (1999). Will, in accordance with their domestic legislation and obligations under international law, provide early response to requests for information by another participating State and relevant international organizations.

25. Participating States/Secretariat: Will, in the realm of the Economic and Environmental activities for 2002, also consider ways of combating economic factors which may facilitate the emergence of terrorism, economic consequences of terrorism as well as financial support for terrorists. Will consider how the OSCE may contribute, within the framework of its work on transparency and the fight against corruption, to the wider international effort to combat terrorism. Will consider taking on a catalytic role in providing targeted projects for the training of the personnel of domestic financial institutions in counter-terrorism areas, inter alia on monitoring of financial flows and on prevention of money laundering. Participating States will participate constructively in the forthcoming negotiations at the United Nations on a global instrument against corruption, with a view to their early and successful conclusion.

26. Preventing movement of terrorists: Participating States: Will prevent the movement of terrorist individuals or groups through effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, as well as through measures for ensuring the security of identity papers and travel documents and preventing their counterfeiting, forgery and fraudulent use. Will apply such control measures fully respecting their obligations under international refugee and human rights law. Will, through the proper application of the exclusion clauses contained in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, ensure that asylum is not granted to persons who have participated in terrorist acts. Will provide for the timely detention and prosecution or extradition of persons charged with terrorist acts, in accordance with their obligations under international and national law.

IV. Action under the Platform for Co-operative Security - Co-operation with other organizations

27. The United Nations is the framework for the global fight against terrorism. Close co-operation and co-ordination between all relevant actors must be secured. The OSCE can take on a co-ordinating role for inter- and intra-regional initiatives. The OSCE reaches out

through close contacts to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and parliamentarians, creating an ever-closer network for the international coalition against terrorism.

28. Participating States/Secretariat: Will strengthen co-operation and information exchanges, both formally and informally, with other relevant groups, organizations, and institutions involved in combating terrorism. Will strengthen co-operation with the European Union on analysis and early warning and reinforce synergy with the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe and the Central European Initiative in areas relevant to combating terrorism. Will promote dialogue within the OSCE area on issues relating to new threats and challenges. Will broaden dialogue with partners outside the OSCE area, such as the Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation and Partners for Co-operation in Asia, the Shanghai Co-operation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence- Building Measures in Asia, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Arab League, the African Union, and those States bordering on the OSCE area to exchange best practices and lessons learned in counter-terrorism efforts for application within the OSCE area.

V. Follow-up

29. The "Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism", to be held on 13 and 14 December 2001 in Bishkek, will be a first opportunity to:

- discuss among a broad range of participants, on the basis of the present Action Plan, concrete experiences and best practices in combating international terrorism and

- due to the specific security challenges to which this region is exposed, apply relevant provisions of this Action Plan for practical support to participating States in Central Asia, including financial and technical assistance in concrete areas of their interest.

30. The Secretary General will, by 27 December 2001, report to the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee on action on combating terrorism taken by the OSCE, and will thereafter inform the United Nations as appropriate. In addition, he will regularly inform the Permanent Council about OSCE activities under this Plan of Action. He will prepare a report for submission to the next OSCE Ministerial Council/Summit on activities of OSCE bodies in the anti-terrorism field, and thereafter as requested by the Permanent Council.

31. Each OSCE body called upon to take action under this Plan will prepare, for submission to the Permanent Council, a "road map" for implementation of these tasks, including a timetable, resource implications, and indication of activities requiring further Permanent Council decisions.

On the basis of information provided by other OSCE bodies, the Secretariat will prepare an indicative assessment of the administrative and financial implications of this Plan of Action, including the possible need for establishing an anti-terrorism unit or focal point within the Secretariat, and make recommendations for the approval by the Permanent Council of necessary resources within the 2002 budget. The Permanent Council, acting, inter alia, through the Chairman-in-Office and assisted by the Secretariat, will monitor the implementation of this Action Plan. It will further identify sources for assistance in

implementing counter-terrorism measures, including expert teams, and possible additional tasking by the Permanent Council of OSCE field presences in close co-operation and agreement with host governments.

Declaration of the Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening the Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism

13-14 December 2001

The States participants*) of the international conference in Bishkek:

Resolutely condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

Acknowledging the primary role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism and supporting resolutions no. 1377 (2001), 1373 (2001), 1368 (2001) and 1269 (1999) of the UN Security Council, as well as General Assembly Resolution 56/1 as a basis and framework for global co-operation to counter international terrorism;

Reaffirming the 'Decision on Combating Terrorism' and the 'Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism' adopted at the Ninth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council on 3-4 December 2001 in Bucharest;

Acknowledging the importance of the Declaration by the Central Asian states and the document "Priorities for Co-operation to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism in Central Asia", as endorsed in Tashkent, 20 October 2000;

Committed to address political conflicts and economic and social problems which are exploited by terrorists and violent extremists to mobilise support for their cause.

Determined to translate their political will into action by joining forces to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

(1) Note the importance and timeliness of the Bishkek Conference 2001, as an international forum to strengthen understanding and share approaches in the struggle against terrorism.

(2) Emphasise that terrorism is a global problem and that there must be no safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes and their accomplices. It is a complex challenge due to links with transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, trafficking in human beings,

money laundering, arms trafficking, computer and other high technology crimes as well as other threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(3) Reject firmly the identification of terrorism with any particular religion or culture as well as the unacceptable attempts by terrorists and violent extremists to present their cause as a struggle between religions or cultures.

(4) Confirm that the struggle against terrorism requires joint and comprehensive efforts of the international community, in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, their obligations under international law, and the OSCE commitments they have undertaken, which closely link the OSCE's politico-military, human and economic dimensions.

(5) Express their determination to combat terrorism while fully respecting human rights and the rule of law.

(6) Underline their commitment to address at the earliest possible moment political conflicts and economic and social problems which are exploited and abused by terrorists and violent extremists to mobilise support for their destructive causes.

(7) Call upon the international community, governments and civil societies to closely co-operate in the struggle against acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations on bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

(8) Note that as a neighbor to Afghanistan, the Central Asian region is exposed to specific challenges and threats to security; in this connection, they note the contribution of the states in the region to the global coalition against international terrorism and emphasized the necessity to render political support and financial/technical assistance to the states of Central Asia in this context, including support for sustainable development.

(9) Endorse the attached "Programme of Action", to initiate practical measures aimed at preventing and countering terrorism.

(10) Express their gratitude to the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for having taken the initiative for this conference and for the excellent conference framework and hospitality in Bishkek.

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*/ This declaration was agreed amongst OSCE participating States represented at the conference on the basis of interventions made at the conference.

UN

BISHKEK

Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism

13 – 14 December 2001

"Programme of Action"

I: Framework for Co-operation

1. The "Bishkek International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism" (Bishkek Conference), which was co-organized by UN ODCCP and OSCE, brought together, in the spirit of the UN Charter and the OSCE Platform for Co-operative Security, representatives of OSCE participating States and a broad range of officials from international organizations, observers and experts.

2. Discussions were based on United Nations resolutions, in particular, Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1377, the UN Plan of Action for the implementation of the UN Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (April 2000), and on the OSCE Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism (4 December 2001). Considering the fact that the "Bishkek Conference" is also a follow-up to the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia (Tashkent, October 2000), the outcome of the "Tashkent Conference" was duly taken into account.

3. The "Bishkek Conference" strengthened the resolve of the participants to unite in the fight against terrorism and to support the key role of the United Nations.

4. The participants invited international and regional organizations to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination by undertaking the following steps:

   - To make full use of platforms, like the "Bishkek Conference", to develop synergies between their activities in order to maximize the effectiveness of their assistance. In this regard, participants welcomed the intention of ODCCP and OSCE to further develop working contacts in order to strengthen their complementary capacities; and

- To build upon positive experiences gained in the development of the ODCCP Programme for Central Asia, with the assistance of the donor community.

II: Measures to Combat and Prevent Terrorism

Taking into account the commitments of the OSCE participating States, as reflected in the Bucharest Plan of Action and in line with Section VII of the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, the following measures were identified:

1. *To request* OSCE and ODCCP to enhance synergy and coordination in providing necessary assistance. In this regard, initiatives of UN/ODCCP and OSCE/ODIHR, such as organizing regional and sub-regional workshops for the promotion of the ratification and implementation of international conventions are strongly encouraged. The crucial role of parliaments, in particular, in the ratification process, is also to be taken into account as is the role of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in encouraging dialogue among parliamentarians;

2. *To enhance* national interagency co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including drug trafficking, by an exchange of operational information between such agencies and law enforcement authorities charged with combating terrorism;

3. *To foster* regional and international co-operation between anti-terrorist agencies and agencies fighting crime, including the trafficking of arms and illicit drugs, e.g. in the form of the establishment of channels of communication between relevant agencies; to suggest to the OSCE Permanent Council to consider convening in Vienna a special expert meeting, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement bodies, arranged by the OSCE while inviting the UN as a co-organizer;

4. *To adopt* national anti-money laundering legislation and create corresponding structures, e.g. Financial Intelligence Units, which can be employed to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, as well as other relevant crimes. In this connection, the participants drew the attention of the international community to the importance of providing assistance, upon request, to States in developing relevant national legislative and administrative tools;

5. *To work toward* rapid ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments, including the 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and consider implementing the standards of financial accountability and transparency embodied in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing; to take immediate steps in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), to block the assets of individuals and entities linked to terrorist financing;

6. *To have countries gather* information on, and engage in the analysis of, criminal activities carried out for the purposes of furthering terrorism, as well as collect and update relevant information on terrorism and related activities. Subject to bilateral or multilateral agreements, such information could also be shared with appropriate international bodies and other countries;

7. *To increase* funding for relevant research conducted by appropriate institutions, including universities and non-governmental and governmental agencies;

8. *To prevent* the destabilising accumulation and uncontrolled spread and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). In this context, the experiences from the implementation of the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as from a series of national training workshops in all five OSCE participating States of Central Asia on combating trafficking and the stockpile management of SALW, should be taken into account. In addition, states are encouraged to actively participate in the regional seminar to be held in the spring of 2002 in Almaty. Moreover, the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre is encouraged to develop further activities in the implementation of the aforementioned OSCE document;

9. *To prevent and to combat* terrorism by increasing co-operation in the fields of human rights and fundamental freedoms and by strengthening the rule of law and the building of democratic institutions, based in part, on the funding of relevant programmes of the UN as well as the OSCE;

10. *To enhance* the capacity of the judiciary to deal with all aspects of terrorism and related crime, including by the provision of relevant expertise and training so as further strengthen the independence and impartiality of the judiciary;

11. *To address* inner ethnic frictions at the earliest possible stage, thus contributing to a comprehensive policy for the prevention of terrorism; to support, in particular, the efforts of the OSCE HCNM in addressing issues pertaining to his mandate; and to foster dialogue and tolerance between majorities and minorities;

12. *To promote* active civil society engagement in the fight against terrorism, and to offer young people opportunities to learn and practice tolerance, to enable them to actively participate in civil society and to familiarize them with peaceful conflict resolution methods;

13. *To emphasize* the importance of tolerance in all aspects of social relations and the significant role of dialogue among civilizations as a means of reaching understanding and removing threats to peace in the spirit of UN General Assembly Resolution 53/22; and to foster continuous dialogue among all segments of society (including political and religious leaders, parliamentarians and NGOs) in order to prevent the marginalization of any segment of society; to recommend to

the OSCE Permanent Council to consider in 2002 the commencing of a dialogue between the OSCE and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

14. *To assist* in strengthening free media, including serving the legitimate information needs of society without providing a platform for terrorists; to support the ongoing ODCCP project, "Mass Media Training on Drug and Crime Related Issues" which is being implemented in co-operation with the OSCE, as well as to follow-up on the result of the conference on media freedom in times of terrorist conflict, organized in Almaty by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media; and to develop further programmes in this area, to promote freedom of expression and to monitor hate speech.

15. *To provide* psychological and social services to the victims of terrorism and to their families; and

16. *To address* economic and social problems that are exploited by terrorists, by encouraging the countries concerned to focus on sustainable development policies, taking into account existing priorities within the donor community.

III. Additional Needs

Considering that the Central Asian region is a neighbour to Afghanistan and that it requires support, also in connection with threats originating from Afghanistan, participants from both inside and outside Central Asia, pleaded that special efforts should be made by the international community to provide technical and financial assistance on the basis of comprehensive national and regional programmes of action, in the following areas:

1. *To strengthen* the capacities of Central Asian states to control their borders and to prevent border crossing by terrorist and organised crime groups, by taking into account the situation in Afghanistan with specific regard to illicit drugs, without impeding the normal flow of trade and free movement of people;

2. *To encourage* sustainable economic development by, *inter alia*, fostering co-operation between national banks in the region as well as within international banking structures, in order to support on the one hand, economic processes, including the attraction of foreign investment, and, on the other hand, to enhance their capacity to control money laundering and to suppress the financing of terrorism;

3. *To undertake* joint training and operational activities in various areas, including training of specialists and considering the provision of appropriate equipment and technologies; and

4. *To strengthen* the capacity of governmental institutions to combat terrorism, organized crime and illicit drugs.

5. *To consider* providing such financial and other assistance also with a view to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions.

Measures in these areas should be addressed in comprehensive frameworks. In order to contribute to and ensure such frameworks, as well as to provide support for such measures, consideration should be given – not least with an eye for due follow-up and effective implementation – to continuing the dialogue among concerned countries, with the assistance of ODCCP and OSCE.